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### 1 [Memory length as a feedback parameter in learning systems](#)



G Epstein

December 1986

**Proceedings of the ACM SIGART international symposium on Methodologies for intelligent systems**

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(214.27 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In a classic learning experiment, a higher vertebrate is presented with two levers. To start, a reward is given if the left lever is pushed, no reward is given if the right lever is pushed. After a certain period of time, T, the meaning of the two levers is interchanged. Now a reward is given if the right lever is pushed and no reward is given if the left lever is pushed. This happens for the same period of time T. Once again there is an interchange in the meaning of the two levers for the ...

### 2 [Learning Markov chains with variable memory length from noisy output](#)



Dana Angluin, Miklós Csűrös

July 1997

**Proceedings of the tenth annual conference on Computational learning theory COLT '97**

Publisher: ACM Press

 Full text available: [pdf\(324.99 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

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# 1 [Array regrouping and structure splitting using whole-program reference affinity](#)



Yutao Zhong, Maksim Orlovich, Xipeng Shen, Chen Ding

 June 2004 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 2004 conference on Programming language design and implementation PLDI '04**, Volume 39

Issue 6

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(202.16 KB\)](#)
 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

While the memory of most machines is organized as a hierarchy, program data are laid out in a uniform address space. This paper defines a model of *reference affinity*, which measures how close a group of data are accessed together in a reference trace. It proves that the model gives a hierarchical partition of program data. At the top is the set of all data with the weakest affinity. At the bottom is each data element with the strongest affinity. Based on the theoretical model, the paper p ...

**Keywords:** array regrouping, program locality, program transformation, reference affinity, reuse signature, structure splitting, volume distance

# 2 [A hierarchical model of data locality](#)



Chengliang Zhang, Chen Ding, Mitsunori Ogiwara, Yutao Zhong, Youfeng Wu

 January 2006 **ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Conference record of the 33rd ACM SIGPLAN-SIGACT symposium on Principles of programming languages POPL '06**,

Volume 41 Issue 1

Publisher: ACM Press

Full text available: [pdf\(256.26 KB\)](#)
 Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

In POPL 2002, Petrank and Rawitz showed a universal result---finding optimal data placement is not only NP-hard but also impossible to approximate within a constant factor if  $P \neq NP$ . Here we study a recently published concept called *reference affinity*, which characterizes a group of data that are always accessed together in computation. On the theoretical side, we give the complexity for finding reference affinity in program traces, using a novel reduction that convert ...

**Keywords:** N-body simulation, NP-complete, hierarchical data placement, program locality, reference affinity, volume distance

<u>L30</u>	L28 and charg\$	0	<u>L30</u>
<u>L29</u>	L28 and bill\$	5	<u>L29</u>
<u>L28</u>	memory adj length near packet	24	<u>L28</u>
<u>L27</u>	L25 and channel adj length	0	<u>L27</u>
<u>L26</u>	L25 and link adj length	0	<u>L26</u>
<u>L25</u>	controller and charg\$ adj module	406	<u>L25</u>
<u>L24</u>	link adj length and billing adj module	1	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	L20 and channel adj link	1	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	L20 and link adj length	1	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L20 and memory adj length	1	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	controller and billing adj module	374	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L15 and charg\$	0	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	L15 and cost	3	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L15 and bill\$	1	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	L15 and billing	1	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	packet adj memory adj length	12	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L12 and packet adj memory adj length	12	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 and packet adj memory	34	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	memory adj length	1313	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	packet near line adj bandwidth adj usage	0	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L8 and bill\$	1	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	L8 and billing	1	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	packet adj memory adj length	12	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	link adj length and packet adj memory adj length	1	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	link adj length near packet	2	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and link adj length	1	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	packet adj memory adj length	12	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and link adj length	1	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	billing adj module	894	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	billi\$ and link\$ adj length and line adj bandwidth adj us\$	1	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY